North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. NO. 12.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at prepent levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman*,

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

Register will copy till day.

Trustee's Sale.

ON Thursday the 11th day of December next, I shal sell at public sale, in the City of Raleigh, the Press and Printing materials heretofore used in the publication of the Louisburg Times.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS K. THOMAS,

Trustee.

Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1851. 7—td.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Forestville Female Academy,

B. W. JUSTICE, A. B. Principal.,

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in January 1852, under the care of the Principal above named, a gentleman who graduated with distinction at one of our State Colleges, and has had considerable experience as a teacher. He will be aided by an assistant every way competent to teach Music and all the ornamental branches usually taught in Seminaries for young Ladies. In point of health, intelligence and good society, it is believed Forestville and the surrounding country cannot be excelled by any locality in the State. And the Trustees are determined that an opportunity shall be offered parents to educate their daughters here, as well as at any similar school, and at the same time keep them free from the distractions and extravagance of towns.

TERMS

Per Session of five months, 7½, 10, or 12½ Dollars, according to advancement in English branches.

Latin and French, each, $5.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, $18

" Guitar " " " $18

Board can be obtained with the Principal or in private families, at $8 per month.

For further particulars, address the Principal or the Secretary of the board of Trustees. By order of the Trustees. PEYTON A DUNN, *Secretary.*

Forestville N. C. Nov. 28th, 1851. 896—w6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a neighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104— 6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest, Goldsboro' Republicane Lincoln Republican, N. C., Greenville Spy, Knoxville Plebian, Tenn., will copy 3 times, and send bills to Palmetto State Banner, Columbia, S. C.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance	
Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—t1stF.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, and Star, please co till first of February.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, inOxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

NOTICE.

ON Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time some 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance. B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—2t.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the Subscriber from the State, Wm. R. POOLE, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. CRAWFORD, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

LARGE SALE,

Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 19th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard T. Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing abou 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollsrs; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH, } *Ex'rs.*
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—w12J.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

Select Classical School,

MELLVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 14th of January, 1852.

As the number of pupils is limited, early application is requested.

The situation, 20 miles N. W. of Chapel Hill, 14 West of Hillsborough and 5 miles East of Graham, has always been considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The School enjoys the advantages of a triweekly mail.

For circulars containing the place of the School and terms, apply to the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1851. 886—4w.

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq,

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

☞ I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap. Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—t1J.

NEW BOOKS.

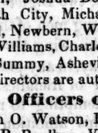
HISTORY, Structure and Statistics. Plank Roads by W. Kingsford,	50
Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman,	1,25
Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy,	2,00
North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley,	1,00
Memorials of Capt. Congar,	50
Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson,	75
History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready,	75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

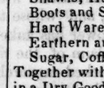
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. P. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

Music and Pianos.

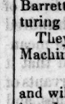


JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m,

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

—

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronized me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

MANTEO PAPER MILLS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. F. JORDAN, & Co. Proprietors.

THIS establishment, a few months since destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt and furnished with Goddon, Rice & Co's BEST Fourdrinier Machinery, is again in successful operation, and turning out a very *superior* article of NEWS, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER. All orders will receive our best attention.

JAMES F. JORDAN & CO.

November 18, 1851. 6—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,
Adm. with Will annexed,
of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851 80—tfi.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, occupies nearly five columns of the Republic, and gives an interesting exhibit of the condition of the public service under his supervision.

The report commences by noting the movements of our several naval squadrons during the year—compliments Com. Platt, of the Albany, for the energy he displayed at Havana, during the late invasion of Cuba—refers to the trip of the Mississippi to the coast of Turkey, to take on board Gen. Kossuth, and her return to the United States—and announces that the Independence, the only United States vessel in the Mediterranean, has been ordered home, being unsuited for winter cruising in that sea.

The African squadron, under Com. Lavalette, has been assiduously and successfully engaged, aided by the English squadron, in suppressing the slave trade, but as Brazil has abolished the slave trade among her subjects, it is proposed to inform Great Britain of our determination to withdraw our squadron altogether from the African coast, and increase it on the coast of Brazil, leaving the Home Squadron to guard against the use of our flag for the slave trade with the Spanish West Indies. Such an arrangement, it is believed, would more certainly conduce to the suppression of the slave trade, and at the same time promote the health of the officers and crews of our vessels.

The Bainbridge, of the Brazil squadron, has been ordered to relieve the Perry on the African Coast, the latter being ordered home.

The Brazil squadron is under the command of Commodore McKeever, and its efficiency is duly commended, as are also the Mediterranean squadron, Com. Morgan; the Home squadron, Com. Parker; Pacific squadron, Com. McCauley; and the East India squadron, Com. Aulick, who is on his way out in the Susquehanna. The Marion will be relieved on the arrival out of the Susquehanna and Plymouth, and return home by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, bringing, it is expected, valuable varieties of the seed or root of the sugar cane, and also of the teaplant, collected under the orders of the Department for distribution in the sections of our country adapted to their cultivation.

In all quarters of the globe our vessels have been cordially received, and the officers well treated. The interests of commerce, international peace and friendship are, it is believed, promoted by the visits of our armed vessels, and the display of our flag on foreign shores.

It is recommended that the officers and men of the late Grinnell expedition be allowed the same pay emoluments that were granted to those in like positions in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas. Mr. Grinnell has offered his vessels again, should Congress see fit to authorise a second expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The brig Dolphin, Lieut. Lee, has been despatched to test new routes on the ocean, pointed out by the superintendent of the observatory, and favorable results are anticipated. During the year, ninety officers have been employed on the coast survey, the supervision of which it is recommended should be referred to the Navy Department.

The cost of the large stone dock at Brooklyn, has been $2,146,255 36. It was so far completed in August as to be delivered to the commandant of the yard. The floating sectional dock basin and railway at Philadelphia is reported ready for delivery, and the one at Portsmouth, N. H., nearly ready. The balance dock, at Pensacola, will not be ready before the ensuing summer. The floating sectional dock on San Francisco Bay has been contracted for at $610,000, and will be completed in two years from May last. Its location cannot be determined until the site for a navy yard is selected. The dock, it is suggested, when not in use for the repair of naval vessels, may be used by merchant vessels. Adequate appropriations are urged for the San Francisco navy yard.

Messrs. Wells & Gowan, of Boston, have contracted to remove the wreck of the steamer Missouri from the Bay of Gibraltar, for the sum of $59,000, and are now performing the duty with no doubt of success.

The report next discusses the propriety of the gradual increase of our navy, and the necessity of availing ourselves of all the improvements and discoveries of the age in gunnery, ordnance, naval architecture, and all the appliances of steam. As an instance of the improvement of the age, it is stated that the boilers of the Mississippi, planned fifteen years ago, can now be reduced nearly one half in their dimensions and weight, and at the same time made to double the present power of the vessel with about the same quantity of fuel now required.

It is recommended that authority be given to build, every year, two new vessels, one sail and the other steam, upon such models as shall be approved; and as old vessels may be found unserviceable, from fault of model or other cause, they may be sold or broken up.

The recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, that machinery be erected, in one or more of the navy yards of the country, for the building of steam engines, and construction of war steamers complete, is recommended to the attention of Congress.

A class of small vessels is much wanted to give employment in command to senior lieutenants, many of whom are kept in long and tedious inaction before their promotion to commanders, and would be highly useful to cruisers, especially those propelled by steam, by reason of their ability to penetrate into harbors and rivers inaccessible to ships of larger class.

The previous recommendation to reduce the number of officers in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant of the navy, is renewed, at the same time that the number of masters be increased to fifty, and the grade of second lieutenant established. It is also urged again that the ranks of commodore and two rear-admirals be legalized, to be conferred on surviving veterans who, more than a third of a century ago, illustrated our arms in conflicts on the ocean. It would be a stimulant to others to emulate their examples.

The establishment of a retired list is once more pressed upon the attention of Congress, as are also the disputed questions of rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between the several grades of officers of the army and navy.

The laws for the government of the navy, passed more than fifty years ago, have been revised by a board of officers, and will be submitted for the action of Congress. The great defect in the old laws is the failure to provide any punishment as to a substitute for corporeal chastisement, which has lately been abolished, to the detriment of the service. A remedy must be provided or the consequences will become serious. Nearly one hundred trials of enlisted men, by courts martial, have taken place since the passage of the law in question. This law cannot be effectually tried until Congress shall prescribe some substitute. Whether this shall be by the adoption of the system recommended by the board of officers above referred to, providing that courts martial may be ordered by each officer in command of a ship, and summarily held to determine guilt, and then graduating punishments as therein stated, as well as holding out rewards, or by some other and more approved method, is referred to the determination of Congress.

The buildings at the Annapolis Naval School are in progress of erection, and the sloop-of-war Preble has been attached to the academy as a practice ship for instruction in practical seamanship. An important change has been made in the plan of education, so as to require a continued course of study of four years at the academy, without going to sea, except that the vacation of three months in each year is spent in a cruise in the practice ship, the former course requiring two years at the academy, three at sea, and then two more at the academy. A class of fifty acting midshipmen was admitted in October last, and will constitute the first class to which this new system will apply. It is now believed that for all the purposes of naval education the academy affords advantages equal to those for military education at West Point; and under the efficient command of the present superintendent, Commander Stribling, it is hoped that these advantages will be fully realized.

The expediency of appointing ten midshipmen, to be made "at large," is again urged.

The Naval Observatory and Hydographical Office have been in active operation during the year. A second volume of Astronomical Observations has been published. The wind and current charts planned by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Observatory, are being extended to the Pacific and Indian oceans. This work has materialy shortened the passage along the highways by which our commerce passes into and through the southern hemisphere, bringing the ports of those distant parts of the world—some ten days, and some several weeks nearer to us than before. A letter from the Superintendent of the Observatory states the important fact that vessels sailing from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the United States, with the instructions afforded by these charts, make the voyage in forty days less, upon the average, than those sailing without them; and that there is a reason to hope the time may be still further reduced.

The reports of Lt. Gillis, the Nautical Almanac of Lt. Davis, and the experiments of Professors Page and Espy, are referred to, as well as the success and condition of our numerous mail steamers.

The sum required for the support of the Navy and Marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1853, is estimated at $8.540,693 08, of which $2,684,-220 89 is for special objects. The sum estimated for the Navy and Marine corps last year was $5,-900,621, and for special objects $2,210,980. There is an excess, therefore, in the present estimates of $473,240 89, which is occasioned by the addition of pay for increased service in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, directed by the act of the last session of Congress, the completion of the dry dock in California, and some additions under the head of improvements in navy yards, buildings and machinery.

The total expenditures of the Department, during the year, have been $9,044,597 11, of which $3,158,817 91 was for special objects.

The establishment of a Bakery in New York, for the use of the Navy, is recommended, as is also the repeal of the law prohibiting commutation in money for stopped rations.

The recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the investment in productive stocks of the navy hospital fund, and for retiring from the list of effective surgeons all the officers of that corps who are permanently unfitted for duty, and supplying their places by new appointments, a provision required in every grade of the service, are commended to early action, and an appropriation asked to re-build barracks at the various stations for the Marine corps.

The Secretary closes his report by recommending the establishment of an additional Bureau, to be termed the Bureau of Orders and Discipline, to which shall be assigned the communication of orders and instructions touching naval service and discipline, and the receipt and preservation or distribution of returns and reports pertaining to the same, in analogy to the duties required of the Adjutant General's Office in the Department of War.

THE AFFAIR OF THE PROMETHEUS.

In the news brought from San Juan by the steamer Prometheus, which arrived here last evening, an incident is related of a very important nature. The protection of the pretended dominions of the King of the Mosquitoes is made, by the British fleet in those waters, a pretext for commtting acts which, if they are repeated, or not apologized for, will lead to a serious misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, if not to actual war.

There is a chief of a few hundred Indians, not yet civilized enough to wear clothing, who has been dignified by the government of Great Britain with the title of King of the Mosquitoes, and whose title to a large extent of coast that power has taken upon itselt to support against the claim of the republic of Nicaragua. This unbreeched monarch, under the instructions of the English government, lays title to the mouth of the river San Juan and its banks, including the town of San Juan de Nicaragua, sometimes called Nicaragua, a place which the Nicaraguans and their Spanish ancestors have held from time immemorial—or, what is the next thing to it, from the earliest settlement of the country.

On the river San Juan lies a place called, on some of the maps, Grey, and in the letter of Captain Churchill, which we publish to-day, Greytown. From its name it appears to be an English settlement, and a set of authorities have established themselves at this place who have a police force at their command, and who pretend to hold their power by appointment from the naked autocrat of the Mosquitoes. They claim the river and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua and insist, as it seems from the experience of Captain Churchill, that those who enter and depart from it shall pay them port charges. The Prometheus being about to leave the mouth of the river without paying these charges, a British vessel of war, the brig Express, fired into her, in such a manner as to endanger the lives of the passengers, of whom there were five hundred on board. On inquiry being made as to the meaning of this, Captain Churchill was informed that it was the office of the brig to protect the servants of the Mosquito King in their demand of port-dues, and if they were not paid immediately, he would send a bomb-shell into the Prometheus; ordering his guns, at the same time, to be loaded with grape and canister shot. As there was no alternative between paying and being sunk in the harbor, Captain Churchill complied with the demand, protesting against its violence and illegality.

To say nothing of the insolent manner in which the demand of the white agents of the Mosquito Chief was enforced, it is manifest that this sort of interference however courteously, and even forbearingly it migh be offered, cannot be endured. We find a civilized race in possession of the river and harbor of San Juan, and we acknowledge their jurisdiction over the country, as succeeding to the ancient Spanish title. Great Britain, on the other hand, digs up what she pretends to be a still older title of a small tribe of savages, crowns one of them as their king, erects herself into a protector of his rights, and sends out an armed vessel to compel us to recognise them. The bare statement of this proceeding is enough to show that it cannot be tolerated, and that if Britain persists, the two nations must come into deadly collision, and the waters of the harbor of Nicaragua will be tinged with blood.

Our republic claims the right to judge for itself in recognizing the independent government of any country with which we have relations of peace. We have recognised the Nicaraguans as sovereigns of the country watered by the San Juan, and have never acknowledged any other. The Mosquito nation has been esteemed of so little consequence, that its name is not even mentioned in the British geographical works of authority. McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, which is extremely minute, has not the slightest allusion to its existence. Great Britain, however, like us, may judge for herself, and acknowledge the right of the Mosquitoes to the country, if she can find a reasonable pretext for doing so; but she must not presume to judge for us. The pretext of being the protector of the Mosquito King, does not alter the question. It is a mere expedient for giving a plausable face to an impertinent interference, and will not be allowed to pass.

New York Evening Post.

[From the St. Louis Union.]

WILLIAM BIGLER AND JOHN BIGLER.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THEIR HISTORY.

The Pennsylvania election returns give to William Bigler between eight and nine thousand majority over his competitor, Johnson, the present Whig Governor; and the arrival of the Cherokee, at New York, on November 1st, with San Francisco dates to October 1st, places the election of John Bigler beyond any doubt. His majority is stated to be about 1200. Our readers, we suppose, are all aware that John Bigler is the brother of William Bigler, just elected as the Governor of Pennsylvania. All things considered, something of a coincidence.

This result must be cheering to every friend to Democracy—both on account of party success and the intrinsic merit of the two gentlemanly brothers, who have succeeded, by democratic votes, to the honor of Chief Magistrate of their respective States. Perhaps, had the Democratic party looked to mere talent alone, other men might have been selected to grace these distinguished offices to some great extent, but nowhere could be found two men better qualified for their posts by their unbending integrity of character, united with their natural talent and great practical experience in life. In all the relations of life these brothers have proved themselves meritorious, and not the least of their good qualities is that of their steadfast and devoted love for Democratic principles.

But connected with the history of these brothers, both as yet young men, our mind involuntarily recurs to some reminiscences of scenes associated with our early days, with which these brothers were intermingled. We believe it was in the year 1823, in the city of Pittsburgh, when we were an apprentice to the printing business in the office of John McFarland, (an enthusiastic Democrat, who first started Gen. Jackson for the Presidency,) that a poor, ragged, forlorn looking boy, of about fourteen years of age, was taken in, more from pity than anything else, to learn the printing trade. His brother, if we recollect aright, soon after arrived in Pittsburgh, equally destitute and, we believe, also got employment, in some humble capacity, about the same printing office. Two more destitute boys could hardly be picked up anywhere. But although poor and friendless, they were upright and industrious. They learned the art and mystery of the printing trade. John Bigler, when of age, remained in Pittsburgh, mostly engaged in following his trade. For a time he edited and published the Pittsburgh Morning Post, and the Weekly Manufacturer, a paper started by ourself in 1828, making, however, but little money out of the enterprise.

He was afterwards engaged in a small country paper in the State of Illinois, with even less success; and finally, quite penniless he, as a forlorn hope, emigrated to California in 1848. His brother William when arrived at manhood, took another course, wholly different, to get along in the world. Hardy and industrious, he turned his attention to the lumber business, and from the smallest imaginable beginning in the world, he soon rose in his rough profession to be one of the leading lumber and raftsmen of the Susquehanna river. Perhaps in the same employment he also learned a useful lesson in politics; (in which matter he is now considered an adept, by some people,) as any man, good at constructing a raft, guiding or floating it always of course, with the current, will intuitively catch a lesson that this is the secret also of controlling mankind. The politician—he will begin to reason—from his vocation must always float his boat with the current, never daring to oppose or buffet it, but simply guiding it in the smooth and deep channel of popularity; always careful to avoid those dangerous political questions that form the snags, sandbars and rocks upon which his vessel may perish, if unskilfully driven against them. At all events, without regard to our rough metaphor, William Bigler is now Governor of Pennsylvania, the second greatest State in the Union, and his brother, John Bigler, at the same time, is the first Governor of California elected by the people. The guardian of all our mighty interests on the distant shores of the Pacific ocean.

The chief merit of these brothers lies not alone in the circumstance of their rapid rise to enviable distinction so much as to the still more meritorious fact, that they owe their elevation to their unaided exertions. No wealthy or titled relations—no official influences or powerful friends, carried them forward in despite of themselves into public distinction. To their own strong and undauuted hearts that quailed before no obstacle—to their own clear minds and good judgment, and to their willing hands that never shrank from honorable labor—do they owe all their present elevation in the world. A useful lesson truly, to those who would desire to rely through life upon their own efforts.

Our short episode in regard to the history of these brothers now the Governors, by the votes of the people of two such mighty States as Pennsylvania and California, would not have occurred or impressed itself upon our mind, if we had not an idea that in the history of the two Biglers, volumes of encouragement to the young men of the present day could be found. After knowing their history, a young man of the present day, in any part of these United States, however poor or friendless he may be, should not despair in attempting to reach any thing, on which he places his ambition and his hopes. Upright and laudable exertion, untiring energy and perseverance, may reasonably expect in this free country, where the rights of all men are on an equality, to accomplish anything within the range of human possibility. Nor need misfortunes for a time deter or repress the man of genius and ambition, in his attempts at progress; but rather stimulate him to renewed exertions, for these very misfortunes once surmounted act as real benefits in guarding the man of wisdom and watchfulness against like recurrences as far as in him lies for the future.

We will be more than repaid for this short sketch of the Messrs. Bigler's, if the outlines of their history, thus given, should stimulate a single enterprising youth among our readers, to emulate their rise and progress in life. All young men, it is true, cannot meet the same distinguished success, but we venture to say, that not a single one will ever make the effort to deserve it, without a full recompense for his exertions in one way or another.

He who betrays another's secrets because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy the sacred name of *friend;* a breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

To pronounce a man happy merely because he is rich, is just as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat.

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; when thus obtained they are lost as soon as you stop payment.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

RALEIGH:

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Messrs, Rusk, Butler, Rhett, Bell, Downs, and Borland appeared and took their seats.

The Standing Committees of the Senate were announced. The Chairmen of the more important committees are as follows: Foreign Relations, Mr. Mason; Finance, Mr. Hunter; Commerce, Mr. Hamlin; Manufactures, Mr. Sebastian; Agriculture, Mr. Soule; Military Affairs, Mr. Shields; Militia, Mr. Houston; Naval Affairs, Mr. Gwin, Public Lands, Mr. Felch; Claims, Mr. Broadhead; Judiciary, Mr. Butler; Territories, Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Badger presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, praying relief in respect to duties on Rail Road iron ordered for the use of the Company; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale gave notice of a joint Resolution, authorizing the President to open a Correspondence with the French Government with a view to the liberation of Abd el Kader.

The Senate took up Mr. Foote's "compromise" Resolution, published in our last. Mr. Foote moved to add to it the words "and faithfully observed." That gentleman then addressed the Senate at some length in support of his Resolution, and was answered by Mr. Butler in opposition to it.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House was not in session on Monday, the Speaker not having made out the Standing Committees.

The Senate agreed to the Resolution to elect Chaplains, one for each House.

Mr. Shields proposed to amend the Resolution of Mr. Seward, relative to the reception of Kossuth, by providing that three Senators be appointed to wait on Kossuth and introduce him to the Senate. Mr. Shields advocated his amendment in a brief speech. The subject was laid over.

Among the petitions presented to the Senate on Tuesday last, was one from citizens of New Jersey, in behalf of Mr. Thrasher. Mr. Stockton presented this petition, and also a Resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the case, which was adopted.

A large number of bills were presented to-day and referred.

Mr. Foote's "compromise" Resolution was postponed, and Mr. Seward's Resolution, welcoming Kossuth, was taken up. Mr. Seward spoke at length in favor of it, and Mr. Berrien followed, offering an amendment, to the effect that this Government, in thus welcoming Kossuth, would not thereby commit itself to furnish him assistance in the anticipated Hungarian struggle. The Resolution was debated until half-past three, by Messrs. Hale, Miller, and Foote, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Tuesday last, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. We shall publish these Committees in our next. In the meantime, we give the names of the chairmen of the most important Committees: Ways and Means, George S. Houston, of Alabama; Foreign Affairs, Thomas H. Bayley, of Virginia; Judiciary, J. X. McClanahan, of Pennsylvania; Claims, John R. J. Daniel, of North Carolina; Military Affairs, Armistead Burt, of South Carolina; Naval Affairs, F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.

On the fourth vote, the Rev. L. F. Morgan, (Methodist Episcopal,) of Washington City, was elected Chaplain of the House.

No other business of interest was transacted on Tuesday by the House.

NOTICES.

We invite the attention of persons desirous of investing money, to the advertisement of the State Treasurer in our paper to-day. No safer investment could possibly be made than in these bonds, and the investment is payable semi-annually, which gives them a decided advantage over the ordinary practice of loaning money on individual paper. These bonds will no doubt be sold, as those heretofore issued by Mr. Courts have been, above par.

It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that an instalment of twenty per cent. has been called for from the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, payable the 11th of January next. And we would here take occasion to remind the stockholders in the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that an instalment of ten per cent. has also been called for by the officers of that Company, payable on the 8th of next January.

The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual (Fire) Insurance Company, will be held in this City on the 13th day of January next, at which time a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be elected.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The people of Virginia voted on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last for Governor and members of Assembly.

The Enquirer of Wednesday says: "So far, the Democratic party has gained largely in the popular vote in Eastern Virginia; and if the heavy majority in Berkley is any index of Western sentiment, we can safely predict that the West will roll up a thundering majority, and that Virginia is democratic by several thousands."

It is impossible thus early to give results, but we have no doubt that the Democracy have swept the State.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT! We learn by Telegraph, from a friend in Richmond, just as we are going to press, that Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by at least *ten thousand* majority, and that the Legislature is largely Democratic. Three cheers for "old Virginia!"

MASONIC.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of this State adjourned on Friday evening, the 5th instant. We understand that a large amount of business was dispatched.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Alonzo T. Jerkins, of Newbern, Grand Master; Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, Grand Senior Warden; James E. Allen, Grand Junior Warden; William T. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary, and C. W. D. Hutchins, of Raleigh, Grand Treasurer.

The M. W. Grand Master made the following appointments, viz: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Dep. G. M.; Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, Chaplain; Jos. Green, Sen. Deacon; Edward R. Stanly, Jun. Deacon; James T. Marriott, Steward; M. O. Outer, Marshal; R. W. Taylor, Sword-bearer; P. H. Winston, Puranivant, and James S. Terrell, Tyler.

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK.

The illustrious Hungarian was publicly received in New York on Saturday last. He was met at Castle Garden by the municipal authorities, and welcomed amid the shouts of thousands to the hospitalities of the first city of the new world. "As a popular greeting," says the New York Times, "it was one of the most magnificent and enthusiastic ever extended to any man, in any part of the world. Nothing of the kind that has occurred in this country, within our recollection, will compare with it."

The New York papers are crowded with the proceedings had upon the reception. All the places of business were closed in the city, triumphal arches were erected, the buildings were decorated in the most imposing style, cannons thundered, music rolled from numerous bands upon the air, mingling with the hurrahs of tens of thousands—in a word, the great city gave itself up to the highest and noblest spirit of enthusiasm, and received the immortal patriot with open arms.

Our limits will not permit us to give the details of this magnificent reception; we can only state generally how great the demonstration was, and present extracts from the leading speech on the occasion by the honored visitor. Kossuth made a number of addresses in reply to deputations, but his leading effort was delivered in Castle Garden, in response to the welcome by the Mayor. We make the following extracts from this speech, which opens as follows:

"I am yet half sick, gentlemen; tossed and twisted about by a fortnight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves; my giddy brains are still turning round as in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to tremble beneath my wavering steps. Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home. Freedom and Home, what heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down trodden. Young Giant of free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they drown into oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires, for our native land! My beloved native land! thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart; thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the short moments of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of thy freedom once more. I have no idea but thee; I have no feeling but thee. Even here, with this prodigious view of greatness, freedom, and happiness, which spreads before my astonished eyes, my thoughts are wandering towards home; and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of yonder freedom for which your fathers fought and bled—and when I turn to you, citizens, to bow before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of Hungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the lustre of your eye a ray of hope for her; whether there be in the thunder of your hurrahs a trumpet call of resurrection. If there were no such ray of hope in your eyes, and no such trumpet call in your cheers, then wo to Europe's oppressed nations. They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you were, they will meet no brother's hand to help them in the approaching giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world. And wo also to me. I will feel no joy even here, and the days of my stay here will turn out to be lost to my fatherland—lost at the very time when every moment is teeming in the decision of Europe's destiny. Citizens, much as I am wanting some hours of rest, much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon before I enter on business matters publicly, I took it for a duty of honor, not to let escape even the first moment of your generous welcome, without stating plainly and openly to you what sort of man I am, and what are the expectations and the hopes—what are the motives which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gentlemen, I have to thank the people, Congress, and Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no words to express the bliss which I felt when I—the down-trodden Hungary's wandering chief—saw the glorious flag of the stripes and stars fluttering over my head—when I first bowed before it with a deep respect—when I saw around me the gallant officers and the crew of the Mississippi frigate—the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generosity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled banner around me, but that it was your protecting will—to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling as well as of their power, declared by this unparalleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights—to see a powerful vessel of America coming to far Asia, to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their sleep—to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and by freedom to activity, you may be well aware of what I have felt, and still feel, at the remembrance of this proud moment of my life. Others spoke—you acted; and I was free! You acted, and at this act of yours tyrants trembled; humanity shouted out with joy; the down-trodden people of Magyars—the down-trodden, but not broken, raised his head with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning-star of rising liberty."

The orator then goes on to speak of the object of his mission to the United States. He says that object was not merely to return his thanks for the part taken by this country in his liberation, but to obtain the aid of the people and government in behalf of Hungary, in the great battle for her rights, which he proclaims to be just at hand. "Humble as I am," says he, "God, the Almighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you; and my warrant in this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain, by liberating me out of prison and by restoring me to activity." He then proceeds as follows:

"I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an official character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secrecy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its government, and which I witnessed, pronouncing itself in the most decided manner, openly—that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood—conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever abandoned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right of nations against the encroaching arrogance of despots, and, leagued to you against the league of despots, to stand, together with you, godfather to the approaching baptism of European liberty. Now, gentlemen, I have stated my position. I am a straightforward man; I am a Republican; I have avowed it openly in the monarchical, but free England; and I am happy to state that I have nothing lost by the avowal there. I hope I will not lose here, in Republican America, by that frankness, which must be one of the chief qualities of every Republican. So I beg leave, frankly and openly, to state the following points: First, that I take it to be the duty of honor and principle not to meddle with whatever party question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am resolved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and everywhere.

May others delight in the part of knight errant for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of the great principle of the sovereignty of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns; and I most solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to oppose the sovereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish that the star-spangled banner of the United States may forever be floating, united and one, the proud sign of mankind's divine origin; and taking my ground on this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing, an established Constitutional fact, is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will conscientiously respect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your financial, material, and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of those hopes which your generosity has raised in me and my people's breast, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of Declaration of Independence, which being the only rightful existing public law of my nation, can notwithstanding have been lost of its rightfulness by the violent invasion of the foreign Russian arms, and which, therefore, is fully entitled to be recognized by the people of the United States, whose very existance is founded upon a similar declaration of independence."

He next alludes to Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, and to the rumor that he would demand his passports in case he, Kossuth, were received here in his official capacity as Governor of Hungary. He argues that he *had* been thus received, and expresses the hope that the people of this country will not care if Mr. Hulseman takes his leave to-morrow. He adds that every moment of his time is precious; that he may receive, at an early date, a report of events which will call him to the battle-field, where, he trusts, the last battle between despotism and liberty will be fought. "The moment" of that battle, he says, "marked by the finger of God, is close at hand." He then alludes to the welcome of La Fayette, and concludes his remarks as follows:

"LaFayette had mighty claims to your country's gratitude; he had fought in your ranks for your freedom and independence, and what still was more, in the hour of your need. He was the link of your friendly connection with France—a connection, the result of which were two French fleets of more than thirty light men-of-war, three thousand gallant men, who fought side by side with you against Cornwallis, before Yorktown; the present gift of twenty-four thousand muskets, a loan of nineteen millions of dollars, and even the preliminary treaties of your glorious peace, negotiated at Paris by your immortal Franklin. I hope the people of the United States, now itself in the happy condition to aid those who are in need of aid, as itself was once in need, will kindly remember these facts; and you, citizens of New York, and you will yourselves become the LaFayette of Hungary. LaFayette had great claims to your love and sympathy, but I have none. I come a humble petitioner, with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to help; with the claim which the unfortunate has to the happy; and the down-trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to insure your generous protection, not to myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land only, but to the principle of freedom in Europe's continent, of which the independence of Hungary is the indisputable keystone? If you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative sympathy, then let me know at once that the high hopes have failed with which Europe's oppressed nations have looked to your great, mighty, and glorious republic—let me know at once the failure of our hopes, that I may hasten back and tell Europe's oppressed nations, "Let us fight, forsaken and single-handed, the battle of Leonidas; let us trust to God, to our right, and to our good sword; there is no other help for the oppressed nations of earth." But if your generous republican hearts are animated by the high principle of freedom and of the solidarity in the destinies of humanity—if you have the will, as, to be sure, you have the power, to support the cause of freedom against the sacrilegious league of despotism, then give me some days of calm reflection to become acquainted with the ground upon which I stand—let me take the kind advice of some active friends on the most practical course I have to adopt—*let me see if* there be any preparatory steps taken *in favor of that cause* which I have the honor to represent; and then let me have a new opportunity to expound before you my humble requests in a practical way. I confidently hope, Mr. Mayor, the corporation and citizens of the *Empire city will grant me* the second opportunity. If this be your generous will, then let me take this for a boon of happier days; and let me add, with a sigh of thanksgiving to Almighty God, that it is your glorious country which Providence has selected to be the pillow of freedom, as it is already the asylum to oppressed humanity.

I am told that I will have the honor to review your patriotic militia. Oh, God! how my heart throbs at the idea to see this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism—the world would be free, and you the saviours of humanity. And why not? These gallant men take part in the mighty demonstration of the day, proving that I was right when I said that nowadays even the bayonets think. Citizens of New York, it is under your protection that I place the sacred cause of freedom and independence of Hungary."

Kossuth, it is stated, is to visit Brooklyn, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Governor of New York has sent a special messenger to invite him to Albany; and the Governor of Maryland, in an eloquent letter, has signified his intention of uniting with the corporate authorities of Baltimore in receiving the illustrious chief. And the last Baltimore Sun states that the Private Secretary of President Fillmore had just passed through that City, *en route* for New York, to express to Gov. Kossuth the sympathy the President feels for him and his country, and to invite him to visit Washington.

Congress has been backward, thus far, in preparations to welcome the illustrious exile; but the enthusiasm of the people will make itself felt in Washington, and that body will be roused as one man to receive him in a manner worthy of his cause, his struggles, and his fame. Kossuth may be expected in Washington, we presume, the latter part of the present month.

THE CASE OF THRASHER.

We announced in our last the rumor that John S. Thrasher, an American citizen, had been sentenced by the savage government of the Island of Cuba, after scarcely the *forms* of trial, to the Spanish mines; and that he had been sent off to undergo the sentence. Recent information confirms this rumor. The Washington correspondent (Ion) of the Baltimore Sun thus speaks of this high-handed outrage:

"I have seen letters from Havana, by *the Empire City*, from the friends of Mr. J. S. Thrasher. One letter says that unless the Government *should interpose* all energies, the unjust sentence *upon Thrasher* will be executed.

The American residents were making up a purse for Thrasher, in the hope that he might be released, when suddenly, and secretly, the Governor chartered a vessel for the special purpose of sending Thrasher to Spain; and he was put on board this vessel, which was evidently dispatched in ballast.

I have also seen passengers by the Empire City, who are now here, and state that the authorities had received information that the new consul from the U. States was coming, and, therefore, they hurried him off immediately, so as to avoid any interference on the part of the United States Government, through instructions to the consul."

The Sun, a *neutral* paper, adds: "Is not this an unbearable outrage? American national forbearance, magnanimity, and conciliation are wasted, if such things as this can go on."

We invite the attention of our readers to an able and pointed article from the Sun, in our paper to-day, under the head "Foreign Affairs."

HUNGARY. The state of Hungary was most unsatisfactory at the latest dates, and the government organs admit that it is much agitated.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

That able and sterling Democratic paper, the Louisville Democrat, has hoisted the names of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, for President and Vice President, subject, of course, to the action of the Democratic National Convention. The Democrat says:

"The name of Douglas is associated with all the stirring and important political movements of the last ten or fifteen years. He has led the van of progress. Although comparatively young, his superior talents have won him a fame which few, even of the elders in politics, ever attain. It appears to be the policy of some to select a candidate of merely negative character, who has not been, as the phrase goes, mixed up with the late issues before the country. We prefer a man who *has* been mixed up with these issues—who has walked boldly through them—who has maintained his integrity and consistency in the tempest of excitement, and who has kept an impartial eye upon the interests of the whole country in the midst of sectional conflicts. We prefer an active, working democrat, who has been untiring and unequivocal in support of the theory and practice of government he deems best for the country. The democrats have never succeeded upon mere negatives. No party by such a policy can control the destinies of this great republic, and no man of such negative pretensions should be placed at the helm. The whole Union, and especially the great West, know Stephen A. Douglas. On the questions of a national bank, the independent treasury, tariff reform, the settlement of the Oregon question, the acquisition of Texas, and reforms in the disposition of the public lands, his course has been marked, firm, consistent, democratic; throughout the agitation of the compromise measures, he has been the liberal statesman, true to the constitution, and the inflexible opponent of sectional fanaticism. He might have made himself the idol of a faction by pandering to sectional prejudice, but his talents needed no such a prop to support him, and his integrity has been proof against the temptation. We can find no one of the same active and positive public life whose antecedents will bear so rigid a scrutiny. He is in the prime of life, able to endure the trials of a station which has proved fatal to three Presidents in the last ten or twelve years. Harrison and Taylor survived only a short time the perplexities and trials of the presidential office, and Polk lived only to the close of his term.

We have reason to expect that the next four years will be eventful in our foreign relations, and require arduous duties of the President of the United States. We need not commend the abilities of Douglas. They are too well known. His power has been felt in the policy of the nation wherever talent, energy, boldness, and independence were needed. He is besides, from the great northwest, the popular favorite of that region, and the South will feel confident that they have in him a shield against aggressions upon State rights and the fanatical agitations of the subject of slavery in the councils of the federal government. The favor with which his name is mentioned North and South is ominous of good. The real friends of the Union recognise in him one upon whom they can safely unite. Some States have their favorites whom they would prefer; but Douglas is their choice, local partialities aside. We regard these signs as pointing to him above all others upon whom the voice of his country will unite with most cordiality. If we consulted our partialities for some older politicians, our choice would be different; but the signs of the times point to the young giant of Illinois, and we say, let him have the track. His party can have no better candidate, and his country no better President."

The Democrat also speaks in terms of high commendation of Mr. Hunter. "He is," says that paper, "a popular and able Senator from Virginia, and belongs to the genuine Jeffersonion school, the strong advocate of State rights and the firm friend of the Union."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We are gratified at the movements going on in various parts of the State, looking to the formation of Agricultural Societies and the consequent improvements of the soils. Guilford has recently formed a Society of this sort—Edgecombe has had one for some time, and the people of Beaufort have just taken the necessary steps for the same purpose.

A large meeting of farmers, professional men and others, assembled at Washington on the 19th of last month, B. Runyon, Esq. Chairman, and Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, acting as Secretary. Interesting Speeches were delivered by Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Bath, and James Joyner and F. B. Satterthwaite, Esquires, of Pitt; after which an appropriate preamble and resolution were introduced by Dr. Satchwell, expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

We make the following extract from the proceedings of the meeting:

"The good effects of meetings of this kind were very manifest. A new spirit of enquiry and investigation has at least been produced among the farmers of Beaufort.

Probably no larger agricultural meeting was ever held in the State. The people seem to see the force of the truth that they must either move, or improve, or starve. And when, as the speakers said, our vast resources are considered, when the many and great manufacturing, commercial and agricultural elements and advantages which a bountiful creator has every where spread profusely around us, are borne in mind, every suggestion of policy and State pride, all those endearments and fond associations which cluster around that sacred word home appeal strongly to our citizens to remain at home, and avail themselves of these natural benefits. They call upon our young men to stop this tide of emigration, now constantly draining our State of her vitality. Let this be done, said the speakers, let our citizens be content to remain on the soil of their birth, let them but have the will, and the industry, and enterprise to make a wise use and improvement of those rich treasures which nature every where offers to them, and in a few years North Carolina would be one of the most prosperous, as she has always claimed to be one of the most patriotic, of "the old thirteen."

Dr. John F. Tompkins proposes to publish an Agricultural Journal at Bath, Beaufort, to be called the "Farmer's Journal." His terms are as follows: One copy, $1; six copies, $5; twelve copies, $10; thirty copies, $20, invariably in advance.

Dr. Tompkins is no doubt well qualified for the duty he proposes to assume, and we hope he may be liberally encouraged and sustained.

The whole number of Representatives in Congress is 233, and the Democratic majority, the New York Journal of Commerce states to be 53. There is also, according to the same journal, a decided Democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Stanly received 21 votes for Speaker, and this vote is regarded as embodying the strength of the President in the House of Representatives.

In the Assembly of South Carolina, on Thursday, the committee of the whole reported against the proposition for prohibiting the use of the Courts of South Carolina for the collection of debts, &c., to States opposed to the rendition of fugitive slaves. The report was agreed to by ayes 82, nays 23.

South Carolina. The bill for calling together the State Convention of South Carolina, in April next, has passed both Houses. On the passage of the bill through the House the vote stood, yeas 68, nays 44. The Legislature will adjourn, it is said, on the 16th instant.

Mr. Clay's health is still feeble. He is in Washington, but unable to attend to his duties in the Senate. Much anxiety exists at Washington, it is said, in relation to his health. He was not much better on Monday last.

Senator Douglas in Maryland. The editor of the Carroll County Democrat has raised the name of Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, and urges his claims in a strong editorial.

KOSSUTH'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The New York Evening Post gives the following sketch of Kossuth's bearing and personal appearance:

"He looked worn and pale, and would doubtless much rather have been at home than in that cold air, enthusiastic and well-meant as his reception was. He is thinner than we would infer from the portraits, but with well-formed and even handsome features. His dress was the ordinary Hungarian black velvet tight coat with loose sleeves, buttoned and frogged to the neck. He also were a loose overcoat, which he threw off in the course of his remarks.

Kossuth's face expresses great sagacity and penetration, while his temperament indicates the most intense earnestness and power of endurance. There is less of the scholar in his looks than we had supposed, and more of the man of business. He seems capable of most protracted work. In repose there is a touch of melancholy about the lips which you see in the portraits, but when he is animated there is an unusual fierceness in the eye. His voice is full and flexible, with a most decided foreign accent, and yet with a clear and distinct English pronunciation. It is rarely that a foreigner, after ten years' sojourn among us, speaks our tongue with more correctness and fluency. Sometimes he stops for a second or two to call the word, and when he does so it is invariably the right word. But the main charm of his oratory is not the language nor the thought so much as the manner, which is a rare union of grace with dignity. He stands in an erect position, with as much firmness as Webster, scarcely moving the body, while there is an incessant and graceful play of the arms and head. His gestures, always easy and appropriate, are very varied, and show a natural gift for that mode of physical expression.

He was not at all boistrous, or even impassioned, yesterday; but simple plain, direct and quietly in earnest. Many of his remarks were in the familiar style of conversation, though there was the constant oratorical tendency, when his thought or sentiment rose in dignity or value, to vivacious and even vehement utterance. His least tones are strongly sympathetic, and we can well conceive his power over an audience when some great theme has excited speaker and hearer alike into magnetic unison.

There is in his look, tone, bearing and whole appearance, the conciousness of power beyond any display that he is making at the time. One feels that no single effort gives out the whole of him, but that back of all the external manifestations there is a vast reservoir of strength. This, we should say, was one of his principal characteristics. Orators are often a super ficial sort of men, like the Italian improvisatores, with exhaustless fertility of utterance, but without profound reflection and feeling. Kossuth does not appear, from our first sight of him, to be of this sort. His fluency comes from the fullness, rather than the shallowness, of his mind. Yet, in the reflective and logical faculties, we should not compare him with Webster, as an English writer has done. He is not so ponderous as Webster, and resembles, in facility and ease of manner, the more spontaneous Clay."

MR. BUCHANAN.

We make the following extracts from an address recently delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, in reply to a portion of the Democracy of Iowa, who had presented him through Dr. Leib, with a "hickory cane." It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan's powerful voice is still raised in behalf of the fugitive-slave law, and the Constitutional rights of the Southern States:

"With you, I heartily rejoice in the belief that the compromise measures of the late Congress have finally settled the dangerous questions among the States of our confederacy, arising out of the institution of domestic slavery. We must expect, however, after the violent storm which has prevailed, that some time will yet elapse before the surges of public opinion shall entirely subside; but ere long all will be peace, provided the people of the non-slaveholding States shall faithfully execute the fugitive-slave law, and cease to interfere with the domestic institutions exclusively pertaining to their sister States. Meanwhile, the American people, relieved from the apprehension of danger to the Union, will continue to execute their grand mission of extending the empire of liberty, of law, and of Christianity over our vast unoccupied territory. The people of Lucas county will not long be on the frontier. One wave of population will pass beyond them after another, until the whole region between them and the Rocky mountains shall be covered by a moral, industrious, and enterprising race of freemen. There are individuals in this company who may live to see the day when we shall number one hundred millions of souls within our territory, and constitute a more powerful nation than the Roman empire ever was in the meridian of its glory."

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. Pomeroy, a copy of "The American Almanac, and Repository of useful Knowledge, for 1852."

We have examined this work, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a highly valuable one to the politician and the man of business. It teems with statistics of the Federal government and of the States; in a word, it contains matter which is not to be found in any other "year-book," and to which one may refer with confidence for facts in relation to the population, resources, laws, public men, governments, &c., of the States and the Republic.

The chapter on North Carolina is not, however, as full nor as accurate as it ought to have been; and we allude to this in order that the publishers may take the hint, if they choose, and improve in this respect in their issue for 1853.

This work may be had at Mr. Pomeroy's.

KOSSUTH—ENGLAND.

The London News states that *sixty-five* towns in England presented addresses of welcome to Kossuth, while in that country.

Lord Palmerston has recently delivered a speech, which is considered highly favorable to the Hungarian cause. He speaks of the sympathies of the British government for Kossuth and Hungary, and considers it a matter for congratulation that the government had been backed in these sympathies by the voice of the people of England. He gives no encouragement to the idea that England will interpose by arms in behalf of Hungary; but he says the moral power of the British government is immense, and will be exerted on the right side. He uses, however, this significant expression: "The government has no desire to be urged on to war, *although they are desirous of upholding the nationality of foreign countries.*"

The New Hampshire Whigs have recently held a State Convention. They compliment President Fillmore's Administration, but are silent in relation to the fugitive-slave law. They were afraid to endorse it. Mark that!

The Christiana treason trials are still going on. Hanaway, it is thought, will be acquitted. At the latest dates the counsel were engaged in arguing in his case.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Battle to hold the Superior Court for New Hanover County, the third Monday of this month, in place of Judge Manly, heretore appointed, and unable to attend.

The Rev. Rufus T. Heflin, of Wilmington, will preach in the Methodist Church, in this City, on Sunday next, the 14th instant.

The Columbia South Carolinian and Telegraph cautions the public against a counterfeit which has made its appearance. It is a well executed $100 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, and resembles the bills of that Bank. It issues, however, no bills over the denomination of $20. One of the counterfeits was offered to a merchant in Columbia last week.

Charleston Courier.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 7. The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived at 9 o'clock this evening, bringing 47 passengers and advices four days later than by the America.

Among the passengers by the Pacific are the Hon. Wm. C. Rives and lady, American Minister to France, and Mr. Winthrop, bearer of despatches from London.

Germany. The proclamation of the present King of Hanover gives great satisfaction. He is called George V.

France. M. de Thorigny, Minister of the Interior, has declined an invitation to stand as a candidate for representative from Paris, having feared that it might divide the party of order.

Lefeare Duraffe has been named Minister of Commerce, and Cassa Bianca Minister of Finance.

The illness of the veteran Marshal Soult had somewhat altered under skilful medical treatment, which had caused hopes to be entertained of his recovery.

A bill had been deliberated upon by the Council of State, and was about to be introduced into the Assembly, on the subject of the responsibility of the President and his ministers, wherein it is provided that he may be impeached by any ten members of the Assembly, and his functions to cease thereupon. This will have the effect of reopening the question contained in the proposition of the Questors, by going down still deeper towards the root of the dissension.

The Assembly, on the 22d November, determined, by a vote of 441 to 229, to proceed with the third reading of the municipal bill.

Commercial Intelligence. There was a more active demand for cotton at Liverpool. Brown, Shipley, & Co.'s Circular says there is no material change to notice in the market, the sales effected being at the extreme rates last quoted. McHenry's Circular, however, states that good ordinary and middling qualities are nearly an eighth higher. The sales of the 22d, 24th, and 25th were about 25,000 bales, fully one-fourth being on speculation and for export. On the 26th the market opened with a steady feeling, and the sales promised to reach 8,000 bales at very full prices.

Breadstuffs.—Makin's Circular says: Flour has been in less active demand, and late rates are merely sustained. Corn is rather more sought after, and prices are quoted at 25s. to 25s. 6d. for yellow, and 28s. to 29s. for white. The demand for wheat is moderate at low prices.

Provisions.—There is nothing new in beef or pork. Hams are neglected; shoulders are 2s. lower, with no inquiry. Lard is 6d. to 1s. lower. The demand for tallow has improved.

The money market continues to be abundantly supplied, and discounts are easy at from 2½ to 3 per cent. Consols are steady, and closed on the 25th at 98¾ to 99 for money and account.

Foreign Affairs. We have just published a series of national documents, correspondence, &c., from all of which we have really good reason to suppose that we are on very fair terms with all the world. The President and his cabinet evidently mean us to believe that we are hand and glove with all the monarchs—major and minor—of all Europe, and the Sandwich islands. And, of course, we are very glad to hear it.

We are assured that in the matter of French and English intervention in Cuban affairs, our quondam friend and quondam foes, have generally expressed their purpose to respect the flag of the United States. And, simultaneously with this announcement, information reached us, that an American merchant steamer is fired upon, brought to, boarded, and captured in neutral waters by a British steamer of war, under pretence of an evasion of port charges.

Com. Parker was directed to inform himself of the character of the proceedings had in the case of the prisoners captured and executed as a part of the Lopez expedition. He was to say to the Captain General that the American Government "expected, that if citizens of the United States were among the persons shot, the offence with which they were charged was satisfactorily proved." He was to obtain "a copy of the *proceedings of the court* which sentenced the prisoners." And what did he get? He found out that something had been done before an examining court, but what this was, nobody knows. The Captain General did not *feel at liberty* to furnish the proceedings of this court, but would send them to his own government and the Spanish Minister at Washington. The whole party was sentenced to be executed at half past seven o'clock, in the morning; but, says the Captain General, sentence was delayed until 11 o'clock, to give the prisoners an opportunity of *writing to their friends!*—touching clemency—and what followed? *During this period—after condemnation*—they made the declaration that they constituted a part of the forces of Lopez. Here is the admission then, that they were *not condemned* on their own *confession*, as has been alleged. And who can doubt that the *clemency* accorded to them of a few hours delay was dictated by cunning, that a confession might be wrung from them *in letters to their friends.* Nay more—we believe that this very delay of execution was accompanied by some glimmerings of hope. The tone of the letters, conveying to the mind of the Cuban authorities the conviction on the part of the prisoners of the folly and error they had committed, indicates a covert appeal to clemency. And we suspect, and have ever suspected, that this was wrung from them by the flattering torture of hope, adroitly used for the purpose. Be this as it may, all that our government has got for its pains, is the information that the whole party, men and boys, were shot as pirates, having been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

But further, Com. Parker is to assure the Captain General "that if hereafter, unhappily, citizens of the United States, should be so forgetful of their obedience of the laws of their own country, and of regard to the rights of Spain as to be engaged in hostile expeditions against the island of Cuba, the President earnestly desires that they will not be punished *except upon the clearest proofs of guilt*, and without an obvious necessity."

Now, what does all this mean, something or nothing? In the matter of the Lopez expedition, the government of the United States gets no answer to its demand about a fair trial, proceedings of the courts &c. But when the facts come out we find enough to convince the most sceptical that the unhappy victims of that folly were most craftily dealt with, whatever they may have *deserved*. We do not refer to it, as a matter for further dispute; but to exhibit the Spanish style of operation, with respect to the probabilities in another case. In the very face of "the President's earnest desire" that American citizens will not be punished "except upon the clearest proofs of guilt," we have just now been apprised of the proceedings in the case of an American citizen, which involve a hideous mockery of justice and have resulted in burrying him off to the Spanish mines.

Of course, we suppose that *something* will be done, in both the British and Thrasher case. Something? But what sort of a something? We are little disposed to see the American government precipitate hostilities with any foreign power; yet if the facts as stated are true, the American people have been deeply wronged and grossly insulted in both. The rash fool who has been entrusted with the charge of Greytown, had understood, we suspect, that the British had taken surveillance of the American coast; and presuming upon this stroke of audacity, he has thought proper to introduce a direct and unavoidable issue of a most threatening character. The act involves an utter abandonment by Great Britain of all her pretensions to the police of the Mosquito coast, and a distinct apology for the outrage committed, by this spawn of arrogance and folly, who has dared to fire upon the flag of the United States.

Baltimore Sun, (neutral.)

Kossuth's personal appearance is much nobler than the descriptions given had led us to suppose. He is not tall, but robust, with a calm, clear, and somewhat abstracted countenance,—fine, mild eyes, a high forehead, small hands, a not heavy beard, and great dignity and ease of manner. He speaks English with less volubility than we had expected, but with idiomatic accuracy and great strength. His manner in speaking is superb. Every gesture is graceful and effective,—his voice is sweet and strong, there is no monotony in manner or in matter. He speaks with great power and with perfect grace. His wole soul is in his cause,—and he therefore exerts commanding effect. *New York Times.*

Western Hog Trade. It is supposed that over 300,000 hogs will be slaughtered at Cincinnati this season. At Louisville, New Albany, and Jefferson, ville, about 48,000 have been killed. At Louisville, on Thursday, sales were making at $4 35 a $4 50 and some holders asking more.

Governor Young of Utah. *The Allegations Against the Mormons.* Some serious allegations, it will be recollected, appeared in the papers a short time since against Gov. Young, the Mormon Governor of Utah Territory, the population of which mostly comprises members of that peculiar faith. The charges in substance embraced wholesale abuse and disregard of the United States and its authority, illegal seizures and appropriation of the government funds, &c., all of which on the part of a Governor duly appointed by the United States, would have been most extraordinary. We find in the Washington Union, of yesterday, a letter from Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress from Utah, in reference to certain statements injurious to the character of his constituents, and of Governor Young, which, after a general inquiry, that he has taken the liberty to extend to the President, he finds without other authority than a letter which appeared in the Union, stated to be from "A Judicial Officer," and dated Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 20, 1851. Mr. Bernhisel says:

"The statements of this letter are essentially incorrect. Its accusations are mainly based upon aspersions alleged to have been cast upon the memory of the late President Taylor by the Governor, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the 24th of July. At that celebration your (supposed) letter-writer was not present—not having arrived till some time after the organization of the territory. But I was present, and am able to inform you, upon my own responsibility, that the Governor's remarks upon that occasion included no strictures whatever upon Gen. Taylor's character or public services, nor, in fact, any allusion to him at all, that I can remember. The celebration was made the opportunity, as it always has been by the patriotic people of Great Salt Lake City, for repeatedly renewed expressions of their enthusiastic attachment to their beloved country.

When I left Utah, nineteen days after the date of the letter to which you gave publication, peace and quiet prevailed everywhere, and unbroken *harmony and good feeling* between the officers of the government and the *people of the territory.* The pacific character of our people, and the fraternal relations which they cultivate toward each other, had indeed, as yet, left the courts without an entry for their dockets; but Governor Young had cheefully acceded to the request of the judges and secretary to affix his name to a petition to Congress, of which I am the bearer, praying for an augmentation of the salaries of the territorials officers on account of the expense of living under our California prices."

If the politicians will let Kossuth alone, the people will take care of him. It is to the people everywhere that he has addressed himself, and to them have his appeals been made—not to those who would make the passions and the prejudices of that people their stepping stones to place and power. We are no radicals—no red republicans—no levelling socialists—and were Kossuth one of such, would give him no word of welcome. But his eloquent speeches in England prove that he is a lover of rational and national liberty, not an advocate of license; and his keenest shafts have been sent full at the heart of that monster-birth of infidelity and socialism which would substitute written constitutions for "a higher law"—the voice of the multitude in mass assembled—put anarchy in place of order, and leave the "reformed" world groping in the twilight of a philosophy that acknowledges the binding force of no law, human or divine—leaving man without faith, even in a God.

Let the disciples of this school in this country—for unhappily they have sprung up like rank fungi in the hot-beds of the Northern cities—take no comfort in the coming of Kossuth; for he knows no "law" "higher" than that obligation which every civilized man owes to the society in which he lives—to obey its laws, and act in that spirit of the precept that commands us to do unto others even as we would have them do unto us. *Southern Press.*

How shall we Pronounce it? The learned Doctors of Philology, all of whom are very learned, and very wise, and very oracular, differ in their etymology of the name of the great Magyar. We subjoin a few of the definitions:

Kos-shoot—accent on the first syllable.
Journal of Commerce.

Kos-shoot—accent on the last syllable.
Harper's Magazine.

Koz-zhut—accent on the last syllable.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ko-shoot—nothing said about the accent.
Boston Transcript.

Kosh-yoot—accent on the first syllable.
Albany Evening Journal.

The great majority of the people doubtless pronounce the name as they would that of an American or English gentleman, if spelled in the same way, viz:—*Kos-sooth*, with the accent on the last syllable; but this is manifestly wrong, and we are inclined to adopt the pronunciation of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Kos-shoot*, because it gives a good German idiomatic reason for it, and because the editor says he has heard the name pronounced hundreds of times by Hungarians, and always *Kos-shoot*. *Philadelphia News.*

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

Kossuth's Intended Movements. New York, December 9. Kossuth has received several committees, but at present declines to make any engagements. Mr. Fillmore, the President's Private Secretary, was introduced to him this afternoon, and said that the President would be pleased to welcome him at the seat of Government, and desired to know when it was his intention to visit Washington; to which Kossuth replied that his movements were uncertain, and that it was somewhat doubtful whether he would go to Washington at all. The action of the Senate, he said, had made his situation far from agreeable, and circumstances must govern his future actions.

M. Kossuth yesterday accepted the compliment of a public banquet tendered to him by the New-York Press. It will be given probably on Monday of next week. We think this will be one of the most interesting demonstrations of the kind ever made in this country. The early connection of the illustrious Hungarian with the Press, the wonderful power which he exerted through this agency, and his long imprisonment, suffered on behalf of the freedom of the public press, combine to give to this entertainment peculiar significance. *N. Y. Times, Dec. 9.*

The new capitol of Tennessee will be one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the United States. It is built of polished limestone rock, upon a hill, giving a very extensive view of the surrounding country. It can be got ready for the next session of the legislature, in 1853. To do so, however, an appropriation of $200,000 is asked for from the present legislature. The force employed on it is 240 men. In its construction $344,382 have been already expended. *Boston Post.*

A drove of about 300 fat hogs was purchased by our citizens a few days since, at six cents per pound gross weight. This disperses the prospects of famine for a few days.

A small drove of fat cattle also passed through our village, en route for Cheraw or some other market.

Wadesborough Argus.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.

Harrisburg, Dec. 8. William Kelley, alias Bill, claimed by Jacob Richter, of Carroll county, Md., as a fugitive slave, was arrested in Lycoming county, and brought here. He had a hearing this morning before Commissioner McAllister, about daybreak, and was remanded to his master.

Gold in Owhyhee. A letter from Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, says that a gold mine has been found on the island of Owhyee, and Dr. Gregg says there is no doubt that the ground is full of gold; is found it in the same way as it is in California.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 27th ult., by John B. Johns, Esq., Mr. Sidney S. Bagwell to Miss Nancy Britt, only daughter of Mr. Hardy Britt.

In Middleton, Hyde County, N. C., on Sunday evening, the 23d ult., by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. Frederick F. Spencer to Miss Delphia L. Dailey, daughter of Mr. J. H. Dailey, all of Hyde County.

On the 9th instant, at St. John's Church, in Washington City, by the Rev. Dr Pyne, Goold Hoyt, Esq. of New York, to Miss Camilla Scott, daughter of Gen. Scott, of the army.

DIED.

In this County, on the 30th ultimo, Christopher Barbee, Sr. in the 73d year of his age.

Suddenly, at her residence in Lincolnton, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Motz, an aged and highly respectable lady.

State of North Carolina, Wake County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

CHURCH BOOKS.

JARVIS' church History, vol. 1, comprising the first five periods, $3,00. Commentary on the book of Common Prayer, by Bishop Brownell, $3,00. Elements of Christian Science, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, Prof of Theology, $1,50. Mellvilie's Sermons, 2 vols 3,50. The Churchman Armed, containing Palmer's Ecclesiastical History, and Bishop Hobart's Apology, $1,25. Double witnesses of the Church, by Kipp, $1,00. Hobart's companion to the Altar, 75. Jenk's Devotions 75. Warnings of the Holy Week, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, author of the old Man's Home, &c. 40. Wilson's Sacra Privata, 75; Do. small Edition 40. Communicant's companion, 25; Steps to the Altar, 25; Scenes in our Parish by a Country Parson's Daughter, $1,00. Allegories and Tales, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, comprising Old Man's Home, Shadow of the Cross, Distant Hills, and the King's Messenger, Morocco Extra, $3,00. Allegories and Tales, by Rev. Ed. Monroe, Comprising the Dark River Combatants, $3,00. Revellers, &c. Morocco Extra, $3,00.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec 6, 1851. 11—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved that an instalment of 20 per cent upon the stock of said Company be called for, payable on the 11th day of January next, interest to be charged if not paid within ten days thereafter—to the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor; and that interest would be be allowed on all advance payments of stock.

W. W. VASS, *Trea. & Sec.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 12—td.

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians aed medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THE royal Preacher, by Hamilton, 75; First things, by G Spring, 2,00; Religion of Geology, 75; The great teacher, by Harris, 75: The world's Progress; Hand book of Biography 1,75; Hand book of Literature, &c., 1,75; Dictionary of Shakesprian Quotations; Stuarts Dictionary of Architecture, 9 vols. octavo; Kennedy's Life of Wirt, 2,00; John Randolph's Life, 2,00; Prescotts' Conquest of Mexico, 5,00; Mechanics for Millwrights, &c., 1,00; Hand book of useful arts, 2,00.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1851. 12—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

Maxims and Morals, by Rochefoucaued, 1,00; Rural Homes, by G. Wheeler, 1,25; Vagamundo, or the attache in Spain, by J. C. Warren, 1,00; The Captains of the Old World, by H. W. Herbert, 1,25; Swallow Barn, by J. P. Kennedy, 2,00; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland, vol. 2, 1,00; Travels in the United States, &c., by Lady Wortley, 75; Hand Book of Literature and True Arts, 2,00; Hand Book of Useful Arts, 2,00.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1851. 12—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Elegantly Illustrated Books, In Extra Gilt. Sacred Streams, Edited by Cheever, $1,50; Watching Spirits, by Mrs. Ellet, 2,50; Evening Book, by Mrs. Kirkland, 3,50; Young's Night Thoughts with Boyd's notes, 4,00.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 12, 1851. 12—

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE annual meeting of "The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company" will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE,
Secretary.

Raleigh, December 10th, 1851. 12—

Calhoun's Great Work.

JOHN C. CALHOUN on Government, and the Government and Constitution of the United States. Vol. 1 now ready. Price $2.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 11th, 1851. 12—

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE 11th Term of this Institution will commence on the 15th January, 1852.

On application to the subscriber, a circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c. will be forwarded.

DANIEL TURNER.

Dec. 8, 1851. 11—6w.

Large Stock.

WE have now on hand a very large Stock of Superior READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will enable us to give all sorts of "FITS," except bad ones.

EDWARD L. HARDING & Co.

December 5, 1851. 11—

For Sale or Rent.

THE Store-house and premises, on Fayetteville St., formerly occupied by Oliver & Procter, are for sale or rent. The situation is a desirable one for business.

Apply to HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1851. 11—tf.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A Dividend of *five per cent* on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the last six months—payable at this Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—td.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this City on the first Monday in January next—at 12 o'clock, M.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, Dec 5, 1851. 11—td.

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 15th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL,
WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members: no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

Thos. H. Willie, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

Register and Star copy 6 times, weekly.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell on a liberal credit, the House and Lot on which I live in the Eastern Ward of this City, eligibly situated, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson.

The lot contains about an acre of ground, well and newly fenced in. The house is commodious and newly fitted up. It contains four rooms besides a basement neatly finished for a dining room, pantry, &c. &c. All the necessary out-houses, including Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c., and the best well of water in these "diggins," will be found upon the premises. The Garden attached to the residence is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the Lot adjoining, containing three-fourths of an Acre, more or less.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and he surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

A New Southern Enterprise!

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND, a new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splended paper, contains original tales, sketches, poetry, Agricultural articles, and whatever else that will intercst an intelligent community; besides four elegant Engravings each week. Terms. $2 per annum; address

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS;
Columbia South Carolina.

Nov. 20, 1851. 6—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 18th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

MISS LESLIE'S twenty-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes and Sweet Meats; 20th Edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

FLOWER Microscopes, Gutta Percha Pens, and *PORT MONNIES*, A Beautiful Assortment. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

J. CREECH.

A FEW more weeks for bargains, as I am determined to close out my stock of GOODS at private sale without much regard to the cost, and the cost is very low, which you will find by pricing them. No pains will be spared in selling every one who may favor me with a call, much less than ever before offered in this Market because the GOODS will be sold at some price or other which I want you to bear in mind. You will find in this Store a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, nearly all purchased this fall in New York, of the latest importations. Also, a large stock of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Hard-ware and Cutlery, and almost every article ever kept in Dry Good Stores.

A few Casks of fine French Brandy and Muscat Wine, and also a large lot of Rectified Whiskey. I am able to fill any size order that may be wanted, from 1 to 500 barrels, lower than the market price. Call and see for yourselves. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville..

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co, Augusta, Ga.
M A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds,
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,
A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,
Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Moroco Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,
Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenee of gentlemen of taste. 87—

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Nw York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Sreet, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by

J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, ct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy finished pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpacs, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now reeeiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES,

Illustrated in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 10

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, "a beautiful Domestic Tale."

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1851. 3—

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00